

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 3 - Woodworking Tools, Materials, and Methods
(continued)

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| <p>3-1. A blemish in a piece of lumber is classified as a defect when it affects what quality?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Utility value2. Strength3. Durability4. Size | <p>3-6. Which of the following qualities is NOT considered when grading lumber?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Uniformity2. Strength3. Stiffness4. Appearance |
| <p>3-2. A root section of a branch appearing on the surface of a board is what kind of defect?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pitch pocket2. Knot3. Check4. Shake | <p>3-7. Where will you find the grade of lumber to be used on a construction project?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Blueprints2. File folder 13. Specifications4. DD 1250 |
| <p>3-3. A twist or curve that develops in a flat board is what kind of defect?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shake2. Wane3. Check4. warp | <p>3-8. From the following grade listings, which is nearly free of defects and blemishes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Grade A select2. Grade B3. No. 1 common4. No. 5 common |
| <p>3-4. Which of the following types of wood should be used where strength is the primary requirement?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yard lumber2. Shop lumber3. Structural lumber4. Factory lumber | <p>3-9. FAS grade of hardwood lumber should have what portion of clear cutting?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 48 1/3%2. 65 2/3%3. 66 2/3%4. 83 1/3% |
| <p>3-5. Using manufacturing classifications, wood that has not been dressed but has been sawed, edged, and trimmed is considered what type?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Worked lumber2. Rough lumber3. Dressed lumber4. Matched lumber | <p>3-10. The nominal size of lumber is larger than actual dressed dimensions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False |
| | <p>3-11. What is the primary advantage of laminated lumber?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Light weight2. Low cost3. Increased load-carrying capacity4. Increased resistance to decay |

- 3-12. The greatest use of lamination is in the fabrication of large beams and arches.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-13. Most lamination splices are made with what type of joint?
1. Tongue-and-groove
 2. Scarf
 3. Shiplap
 4. Half-lap
- 3-14. By weight, plywood is one of the strongest building materials available. Which of the following factors is primarily responsible for this strength?
1. Cross lamination
 2. High-strength glue
 3. Number of plies
 4. Grade of wood
- 3-15. In a sheet of plywood, the outer plies are called
1. crossbands only
 2. cores only
 3. crossbands and cores
 4. faces or face and back
- 3-16. What is the essential difference between exterior and interior plywood?
1. The grain
 2. The thickness
 3. The plies
 4. The glues
- 3-17. Plywood is manufactured only in various thicknesses in a range from 1/4 to 3/4 inch.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-18. Using stiffness and strength as criteria, plywood can be classified into what maximum number of groups?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-19. What veneer grade of plywood permits knots and knotholes to 2 1/2 inch in width (1/2 inch larger under specified conditions)?
1. A
 2. B
 3. D
 4. N
- 3-20. Plywood with a solid surface veneer and circular repair plugs is what grade?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. N
- 3-21. On plywood, which of the following trademark stamps gives you the span rating?
1. Industrial
 2. Construction
 3. Interior
 4. Exterior
- 3-22. What class of plywood is best suited for exposure to extended periods of moisture?
1. Exterior
 2. Exposure 1
 3. Exposure 2
 4. Interior
- 3-23. To ensure a tight joint on cut lumber, which of the following procedures should you follow?
1. Cut on the waste side of the line
 2. Cut directly in the middle of the line
 3. Cut out the entire line
 4. Cut out the line plus a little extra

- 3-24. In laying off a piece of lumber for an end-butt half-lap joint, the shoulder line should be drawn around the board at what distance from the end of the board?
1. One-half board width
 2. One board width
 3. One board thickness
 4. Any desired amount
- 3-25. When laying off a piece of lumber for a half-lap joint, you gauge the cheek line from what point?
1. The edge only
 2. The face only
 3. The edge or end
 4. The face or end
- 3-26. In cutting an end-butt half-lap joint on a piece of lumber, what cut should you make first?
1. Face
 2. Shoulder
 3. Back
 4. Cheek
- 3-27. When mitering a board for a hexagonal (six-sided) frame, what miter angle should you use?
1. 22.5°
 2. 30.0°
 3. 60.0°
 4. 67.5°
- 3-28. When reinforcing miter joints, slip feathers are often preferred over corrugated fasteners because slip feathers
1. are stronger
 2. are easier to apply
 3. are easier to remove
 4. look better
- 3-29. A three-sided recess-running across the grain from one side of a board to the other is known by what term?
1. Grooved joint
 2. Stopped dado
 3. Dado
 4. Stopped groove
- 3-30. A two-sided recess running along an edge of a board is known by what term?
1. Groove
 2. Dado
 3. Stopped dado
 4. Rabbet
- 3-31. A circular saw can be used to cut a stopped groove if you use which of the following attachments?
1. A stopped block
 2. A rabbet ledge
 3. A haunch board
 4. A carriage block
- 3-32. To adjust the fence to the depth of the cheek when cutting a rabbet joint with a circular saw, you should measure from what point?
1. The left side of the raker tooth
 2. The center line of the saw blade
 3. The sawtooth set to the left
 4. The sawtooth set to the right
- 3-33. With proper attachments, jointers can be used for rabbeting.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-34. Which of the following mortise-and-tenon joints penetrates through the mortised member?
1. Stub
 2. Blind
 3. Through
 4. Haunched
- 3-35. Table haunching a mortise-and-tenon joint has what effect on the joint?
1. Makes it weaker
 2. Makes it tighter
 3. Makes it easier to construct
 4. Makes it stronger

- 3-36. When a tenon member is too thin to permit shoulder cuts on both faces, what kind of mortise-and-tenon joint should you use?
1. Barfaced
 2. Stub
 3. Haunched
 4. Table haunched
- 3-37. What type of woodworking joint is considered the strongest?
1. Mortise-and-tenon
 2. Rabbet
 3. Tongue-and-groove
 4. Dovetail
- 3-38. When cutting inside corner molding, you should normally use which of the following handsaws?
1. Backsaw
 2. Hacksaw
 3. Coping saw
 4. Jigsaw
- 3-39. When you build cabinets in place, what step follows installation of the base?
1. Cut the bottom panels and nail them in place
 2. Cut end panels and install
 3. Cut front edge and install
 4. Cut counter top to length
- 3-40. You can increase the strength of a set of cabinets by using what type of joint for the shelves?
1. Blind mortise-and-tenon
 2. Tongue and groove
 3. Dado
 4. Rabbet
- 3-41. When you use 3/4-inch material for shelves, what should be the maximum distance between shelf supports?
1. 16 in
 2. 24 in
 3. 36 in
 4. 42 in
- 3-42. Which of the following drawer fronts, if any, is the easiest to construct?
1. Flush
 2. LIP
 3. Sliding
 4. None of the above
- 3-43. Which of the following cabinet door types is designed to cover the edge of the face frame?
1. Overlay
 2. Flush
 3. Lipped
 4. Sliding
- 3-44. What is the first thing you should do when installing premade cabinets base-first?
1. Locate wall studs and find the highest point on the floor
 2. Install cabinet base and locate the wall studs
 3. Locate the highest point on the floor and install the cabinet base
 4. Locate the highest point on the floor, then level the leading edge of the cabinets
- 3-45. Which of the following fasteners should you use to hang cabinets on a wall?
1. Spiral nails
 2. Annular nails
 3. Screws
 4. Stove bolts
- 3-46. When installing laminated counter tops, you should use base material that has which of the following characteristics?
1. 1/2 inch thick only
 2. 3/4 inch thick only
 3. Smooth, 1/2 inch thick
 4. Smooth, 3/4 inch thick
- 3-47. When cutting a piece of laminate, you should cut it at least 1/4 inch larger than the desired size,
1. True
 2. False

- 3-48. What type of nail should you use for wood trim?
1. Common
 2. Casing
 3. Brad
 4. Box
- 3-49. You are nailing a 1-inch thick board. The nail used should be what length?
1. 1 1/2 in
 2. 2 in
 3. 3 in
 4. 4 in
- 3-50. Which of the following nailing techniques gives maximum holding power?
1. Drive the nails with the grain
 2. Drive the nails at an angle toward each other
 3. Drive the nails vertically
 4. Drive the nails through an edge
- 3-51. Of the following nail types, which has the greatest holding power?
1. Box
 2. Common
 3. Spiral
 4. Finish
- 3-52. Of the following nail types, which is most suitable for temporary work such as forms and scaffolding?
1. Duplex head
 2. Common
 3. Box
 4. Annular
- 3-53. Compared to nails, screws have which of the following advantages?
1. Cheaper
 2. Neater appearance
 3. Can be withdrawn with less damage
 4. Safer
- 3-54. To what depth should you drill a wood screw starter hole?
1. 1/4 to 1/2 the length of the threads
 2. 1/2 to 5/8 the length of the threads
 3. 1/2 to 2/3 the length of the threads
 4. 2/3 to 3/4 the length of the threads
- 3-55. When spikes are not sufficiently strong and ordinary wood screws are too light, what type of screw should you use?
1. Flathead
 2. Sheet metal
 3. Round head
 4. Lag
- 3-56. What type of fastener should you use when great strength or frequent disassembly is required?
1. Carriage bolt
 2. Stove bolt
 3. Machine bolt
 4. Spike
- 3-57. What type of bolt is either square necked, fin necked, or rib necked?
1. Carriage
 2. Stove
 3. Machine
 4. Toggle
- 3-58. Which of the following types of bolts has a machine thread with spring action, winghead nuts, and is particularly useful with sheetrock wall surfaces?
1. Molly
 2. Expansion
 3. Lag
 4. Toggle

3-59. Of the following types of adhesive, which has an asphalt, rubber, or resin base?

1. Glue only
2. Mastic only
3. Plastic only
4. All of the above